MANUFACTURE OF ROGERS LOCOMO-TIVES THREATENED WITH

FAMOUS WORKS MAY STOP.

EXTINCTION. The threatened dissolution of the Rogers Locomotive Works, in Paterson, N. J., has met with widespread and emphatic expressions of regret that an industry which has made the American craftsman known and respected nearly all over the civilized world should be at last snuffed out in a manner which is almost pusillanimous. The prime reason for the proposed abandonment of these famous works is the old age of their ortholpal owner, Jacob S. Rogers, son of the founder, and his unwillingness to bear any tonger the burdens of business. This, of course is a good enough reason for the retirement of Mr. Rogers, but it seems a wholly inadequate one why the works themselves should be shut down, throwing fifteen hundred men out of work and disastrously affecting through them the fortunes of probably ten thousand persons.

As another reason for winding up the industry in addition to the distnclination of Mr. Rogers for further business cares, it is said that the works have been allowed to become old fashjoned and behind the times. The shops are not high enough to allow of the convenient construction of the huge locomotives required today, and, moreover, these buildings are situated so far from the railway tracks that the engines when completed have to be hauled through the streets of Paterson by horses, and also that the machinery is behind the age when compared with that used in the Baldwin works, and others in the East and West, which are leading the trade to-day. Mr. Rogers is quoted as saying that it would require probably \$1,000,000 to put the works in a condition where they could successfully compete with modern rivals for the next thirty years, and he does not care to invest that much money in new works, new machinery and new buildings, which might not be more than half erected before he was in his grave.

Mr. Rogers is generally reported to be wealthy

enough to invest such a sum if he desired to do on but he is childless and in feeble health, is eventy-seven years old, and he says he has "had enough of it." It seems altogether likely, however, that the business men of Paterson will dovies some method of raising enough money to buy the property, rehabilitate it and bring it up to date, and so continue an industry in their city which possesses a most valuable asset in its name and reputation alone, and has paid out wages estimated at \$56,000,000 to the workmen of Paterson since 1837, when it turned out its first locomotive. Since that time it is said that more than five thousand locomotives of all styles and descriptions have been constructed there. This great business, like many another that has achieved success, had small beginnings. Thomas Rogers, its founder, was a journeyman carpenter in Paterson in 1812. He formed a partnership with John Rutan, and their combined capital was \$50. They purchased the patent right to make loom patterns for cotton duck, and it turned out to be a good venture, though a small one. With his augmented capital Mr. Rogers next formed a partnership with John Clark, jr., to manufacture machinery. That was in 1816. Abraham Goodwin, jr., brought in more capital, and the firm next became Goodwin, and the firm next became Goodwin. more than five thousand locomotives of all styles in 1816. Abraham Goodwin, ir., brought in isore capital, and the firm next became Goodwin, Rogers & Co. In 1831 Mr. Rogers withdrew from that firm, and became the head of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor. This title remained unchanged until Mr. Rogers died in 1856.

That firm in 1837 bullt its first locomotive, the Sandusky, for a railroad called the Mad River and Lake Erie. The Sandusky weighed about

and Lake Erie. The Sandusky weighed about ten tons, but it gave great satisfaction. Prior to that time the locomotives used in this country had been imported from England. Mr. Rogers changed all that. He continued to build locomotives, and his works had to be enlarged again and again, until, finally, the multiplicity of buildings resembled a village and covered two acres of ground. Since the ten ton Sandusky was constructed the weight of locomotives turned out at the Rogers works has steadily increased, until it is now no uncommon thing for engines weighing eighty-five tons to be constructed there. The works have a record of 240 locomotives in a single year. Last year one of



THOMAS ROGERS founder of the Rogers Locomotive Works.

the four largest locomotives ever built was turned out there. Without the tender, it Weighed 218.000 pounds. It was built for the

Illinois Central.

The biggest orders ever received at the Rogers works were two for one hundred engines each, one from the West Shore Railroad and the other from the Illinois Central. Engines built at the Rogers works are now in use in England, China, Japan, South America, Australia, New-Zealand, Spain, Mexico Cuba, and, in fact, in every land here there is railroad travel.

POSSIBILITIES IN ARGENTINA.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR A LARGE AMERICAN TRADE-OPENINGS FOR TEACHERS.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Thomson, who has been a missionary for the Methodist Episcopal Church in Buenos Ayres for the last thirty-four years, is now in this country on a short visit, but will return to his work on Wednesday. In a talk with a ribune reporter on Thursday he spoke of the various interests of his country as follows:

Tribune reporter on Thursday he spoke of the various interests of his country as follows:

The people of the United States should be impressed with the fact that the Argentine Republic is the most progressive and most important nation is South America. She has the greatest fleet, the best disciplined and most numerous army, and stands shead of all the rest in education. There are more marbly educated women in Argentina. Probably, than in all the other countries of South America together. This is largely due to the results obtained in the normal schools established by teachers that went from the United States.

The city of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the republic, is the largest Spanish speaking city in the world, with all the improvements and conveniences that could be obtained in Paris or New-York. The Bopulation is nearly eight hundred thousand.

The United States is far from being alive to her commercial interests in that country. It is a known fact that a good deal of mining and agricultural machinery sent from this country to England is afterward resold by the English to England is afterward resold by the English to England is afterward resold by the English to England and France as we do from the United States. The same is true with reference to white cotton cloth and your celebrated breakfast bacon. In the matter of boots and shoes we believe you to make the best article in the world and at prices that we deem moderate, and yet we limport fourteen times as much footwear from England and France as we do from the United States. The same is true with reference to hats. And you ought to make all the cloth for wearing apparel that is consumed in South America.

There are abundant seed oysters on the coast of South America, but nobody has yet begun to cultivate them and though the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are fond of oysters the article offered for sais is so diminutive in size that a man would meed to est one hundred of them before feeling satisaned to est one hundred of them before feeling satisaned to e

Scath America?
Another subject that may be important to graduates of colleges; the Government has recently determined to establish technical schools in ten of the fourteen provinces that constitute the republic. The teachers are to be sought in the United States, and those who, reading this, feel themselves competent for such a post may put themselves in competent for such a post may put themselves in competent for such a post may put themselves in competent for such a post may put themselves in competent for such a fort of the following the first of the first of the such as the first of the port of the planet for the victims of pulmonary consumptions.

tion. I do not refer to a money making organization, but simply to the air that can be breathed among those hills, pure, dry and of equal temperature. I have personal knowledge of the complete cure of several persons, among others two clergymen. All that is needed of the patient is to keep in the open air as much as he can, drink milk and eat heartily, and in from eight months to a year he will feel himself to be a new man. It won't cost him more than \$2.50 a day. I feel amazed when I see and hear of the numbers of victims of this dreadful complaint that seem to be ignorant of, or will not avail themselves of, this cheap and almost absolutely certain remedy for their sickness.

HERE'S A NEW DISEASE.

"ELEVATOR CONSUMPTION" ADDS ITS TERRORS

lower Broadway.

TO LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS "Winter is coming," said the man in charge of an express elevator in one of the skyscrapers in

As he spoke he wiped the perspiration from his brow with a dirty handkerchief, and the winter emed far off indeed. "Why don't you ask me if it's warm enough for growled the grumpy tenant; "or whether I

wouldn't like to be the iceman?" "I didn't mean it that way at all, sir," said the elevator man respectfully. "I was just wonderin"

how many of us would go next winter"

TRAPPER STILL PURSUING HIS HAZ-ARDOUS WORK IN SEARCH OF SKINS AND RICHES.

The hostilities which, according to a dispatch from Winnipeg, have broken out between American and Canadian fur traders in the Great Northwest Territory have brought to public attention, even perhaps only momentarily, an industry which is as picturesque to-day as in the times of Nimrod or of Hiawatha. The tremendous inroads which machinery has made into other lines of business have been to a great degree withheld from the fur trade.

While ingenious devices of the crank and wheel are usurping the fields of manual labor, as has been seen where the mowing machine has displaced a hundred scythes, or one monster from a thousand fingers, the fur trader still retains his original simplicity and leads the same rough and open air life. It is still his business to penetrate into the great wastes of the north and barter for skins with the halfbreed trappers. Sometimes he traps for game himself, and stakes his life on a quick eye and a trusty rifle. In barter he supplies "Go! Go where?" asked the grumpy man. "Don't the Indians with firearms, "firewater" and what-

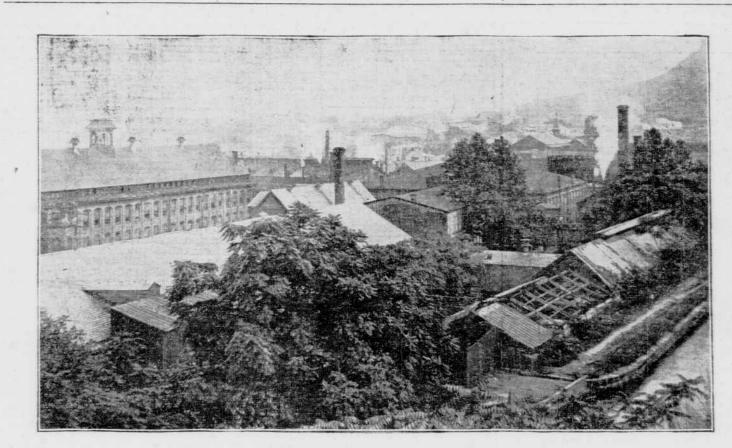
FORTUNES IN FUR TRADE. IT WILL BE OPEN ON TIME.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO WELL ADVANCED ALREADY.

Buffalo, Sept. 1 (Special) .- All of the large buildngs of the Pan-American Exposition are well under way. The Service Building, which is the administrative headquarters of the Exposition, was completed early last fall. Workmen are already put-ting on the gleaming white staff with which all the buildings are to be covered. The staff is prepared in an endless variety of forms, including elaborate statuary, large cartouches and medalllors, rich columns, consoles and brackets, soffits and pilasters in relief, and all kinds of architectteriors of the buildings are to be finished in color

The arrangement of the buildings is symmetrical, nearly all of the principal structures being grouped nearly all of the principal structures being grouped about broad courts. About thirty-three acres of land are comprised in these courts. Large pools, with a bewildering number of fountains and jets of water, will complete the picture, and at night the rippling surfaces of water will be made brilliant by means of floating lights and the illumination of all surrounding objects by the use of more than two hundred thousand electric lamps.

The installation of the heavier exhibits is to begin early in November, and the contracts require



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

they run as many elevators in winter as in summer?"
"Lord, yes!" was the answer. "I didn't mean that we'd lose our jobs, but that some of us will go where we won't want any jobs. We're a doomed lot, we elevator people, and no one seems to have noticed it."

noticed it."
"I don't understand how that is," said the grumpy man. "You have almost no accidents now, with your electric brakes and safety catches."
"Ind you ever hear of 'elevator consumption'?" asked the elevator man. "That's what is the matter with us. It comes from shooting up and down these draughty shafts for twelve hours a day. Most of the time we're bent over, and you can't keep the cold air out of your lungs, and comin' down you take in a lot of bad, hot air, and there you are. It was last winter that we began to notice how the new elevator disease was takin' the boys off. I'm havin' a doctor watch my lungs, and if I get a trace of it I'll quit my job and go off to the country."

"Humph" exclaimed the grumpy man, as he got off at the top floor. "Elevator consumption, indeed! Next thing we know the newsboys will be getting blood poisoning from the red paint on their extras, and the bootblacks will refuse to bend over for fear of spinal curvature."

THE SUPERFLUOUS GIFT OF TONGUES. It was on a steamboat in one of the small countries where all languages are spoken that three or four travellers, with the chance acquaintance of the moment, were discussing the advantages of many "How many languages do you speak?" was asked of one of them who had given every appearance of knowing them all.

"I regret to say," he answered, "that I speak

regret to say it? Because there is no use in it. When you can speak English, French and German, to learn more languages is only learning new names for the old things. I am a Dutchman myself. So, of course, I speak Dutch. I also speak English, French, German, Italian and some other language, I have for-gotten which one. But I do not see that they do me gotten which one. But I do not see that they do me any good. In traveiling in the countries where these languages are spoken it seems to me that people who do not know them get on just as well as I, and in other countries I am as badly off as if I knew no language but my own. I had that experience in Sweden once. I was just as helpless as the worst linguist in the world. I wanted a towel, and I tried my best to make the servants understand. I asked for it in every language that I knew, and at last they brought me a ham sand-wich."

"FINDER'S KEEPERS" WAS GOOD LAW.

A fat faced policeman stood on a Park Row corner, half asleep and dreaming of days of unrestricted "grafting" when Election Day was past and gone. A newsboy, one of the big ones, with ragged shirt and without a hat, saw a dime at the edge of the curb. He stooped and picked it up. "What are you pickin' up there?" demanded the

oliceman, with a sudden show of interest. "Found a dime in the gutter," replied the news-

"Found a dime in the gutter," replied the newsboy, fearlessly.

"Give it to me," demanded the policeman.

"I'll do nothin" of the kind," said the boy.

"Yes, you will, or I'll 'run you in,"

"Say, you don't know who you're talkin' to, do you?" was the answer to the threat. "I lives on the 'level," see? An' what's more, I can prove it. Finder's keepers, if I know anything about the game. You just run me in."

"Move on! Move on!" said the policeman fiercely, as he waved his club. A crowd was gathering and the "graft" had to be postponed.

WOOD GATHERING FOR WINTER.

One by one the wooden buildings scattered through the East Side are being torn down, and New-York is becoming more and more a city of brick and stone. One of the oldest wooden structures in the city is being torn down on the west side of Chatham Square, and the way in which the poor have carted off the timber has furnished several touching incidents of tenement poverty. This one building will keep a score of families warm next winter, and the wood carriers have hardly overlooked a splinter.

The birds of the field may not have to look out for the morrow, but the poor must or starve and freeze in consequence. So in the midst of a warm immer they begin to gather fuel for the long winter which is surely coming. Sunday is the busy day for the wood gatherers, for then they cannot work in the sweatshops. One can see little proces-sions of heavily loaded women and children straggling through the streets that lead away from the

gling through the streets that lead away from the Square.

A little Italian girl, with a ragged, dirty dress, straggled down Mulberry-st, last Sunday with a heavy bundle of boards upon her head. A small sister clung to her skirts and gazed out of big, wondering eyes, sunker into thin, half starved cheeks, at a happy youngster who was seated on the curb eating a side of watermelon. A few feet behind this pair came another child, a boy. He looked like a victim of the Indian famine. He wore nothing but a calico cloth about his loins. The fiesh seemed to have dropped away from his bones, and one could count every rft. His legs seemed to tremble under the weight of his body. Besides, they were frightfully bowed. The ragger dirty mother brought up in the rear, staggering under the weight of a heavy load of boards. It was a typical procession of wood gatherers, and they rejoiced at the chance supply of winter fuel which the destruction of the old building had thrown in their way.

CONFERENCE OF PROGRESSIVE BRETHREN

Warsaw, Ind., Sept. 1.—The National conference of the Progressive Brethren Church began its six days' annual session at Winona Lake yesterday Delegates from twenty-three States are present, the majority of whom are from Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Iowa. The retiring Mod-Pennsylvania, innovative varieties and reating and erator, J. H. Knepper, of Myersdale, Penn. called the body to order, and the roll call showed 112 churches represented. The conference elected the following officers: Moderator, J. H. Knepper, Myersdale, Penn.; secretary, Professor W. M. Furry, South Bend, Ind.; treasurer, J. K. Finley,

ever may warm their half savage hearts. The skins which he receives in return are those of the mink, the Hudson Bay sable, the lynx, various kinds of foxes and bears, the otter, the beaver and the muskrat

In the busy centres of life, such as this city, there are few who realize the hardships and often times loss of life which are involved in obtaining the furs they delight in when the winds blow cold. It is only when some story comes from the north of an Indian massacre or a mortal combat between traders and wild beasts that people ask them-selves why these men are willing to live and die in the wilderness.

FORTUNES FOR TRAPPERS AND DEALERS. "It's the money they're after, that's the reason," eaid a shrewd Mercer-st. fur dealer yesterday to a

Tribune reporter, after having recounted the hazardous escape of two of his traders from an Indian insurrection. "Fortunes are made in this business almost as rapidly as in the Kiondike or "You see that fur hanging on the wall of my

office? Do you notice its deep, glossy, bluish black hair, with a silvery grizzle on the forehead and flanks? At night I put that away in my safe as a jeweller might lock up a tray of diamonds. That is the hide of a silver fox, and is worth \$2,500. Here is a sable skin, the sale of which would buy a \$1,500 house for a young married couple, and that pile of black tailed ermines heaped up on the nunter before me would pay for a year of travel

The region which has proved the most profitable field for the fur trader is bounded vaguely by the Great Slave River, Lake Athabasca, Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan River, and it reaches from five Mundred to fifteen hundred miles north of Montana and Idaho. In spite of a tariff paid to Canada on his supplies, the Yankee trader has so successfully competed with the Canadian that ninetenths of the furs taken in this region come to this country. The greater part of this nine-tenths, furthermore, is brought to this city, where it is sold to manufacturers of cloaks, hats, etc., or

CHILDHOOD KNOWS NO NATION.

A CHINESE GIRL AND HER IRISH AND ITALIAN

in this city is often responsible for a strange mixture of children of various nationalities in their common playground—the street. This is especially true of Mott-st., part Chinese, part Italian, with a few Irish and Hebrews scattered in for good

A little Chinese girl wandered away from he home and keepers at the lower end of the street last Sunday, and found a delightful playhouse in the shade under a truck which had been stored in the street for the day of rest. If it had been a Chinese boy the little one would have never got out of Chinatown without a keeper; but it girl, and the Chinese don't think much of their girls until they want to marry, and not much of

A little Irish boy, just beginning to swear, and as an accompaniment to toddle around by himself. found her in full possession of her strange cobble

The Chinese girl did not understand, but she smiled out of her quaintly slanted eyes, and the

played with each other's fingers. A little Italian boy happened along and was admitted into the circle. There was baby talk in three languages, and no one of the trio understood

that all of the principal buildings shall be com-pleted before severe weather sets in. Thus is the public assured that the Exposition will be opened

PLAYFELLOWS. The overlapping of the different foreign quarters

their wives after marriage.

"Can me play wid 'ou?" he lisped, after looking

Irish boy accepted the invitation. She jabbered a little Chinese, and they crowed and laughed and

CONDITIONS OF BUSINESS IN VARIOUS STATES REPORTED-OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Milwaukee, Sept. 1.-The features of to-day's ses sion of the National Association of Local Fire Insurence Agents were the reports of the resolutions and nominating committees. The most important resolution from the former committee was on the restriction of brokerage. The convention is asked to request the companies to join the National association in suppressing this co-called evil, and in this way put an end to the practice of big city insurance brokers writing risks which were formerly written by local agents. The convention adopted resolutions asking companies to engage only one agent in a territory containing a population of 100,000 or less, and providing for a general campaign in favor of equitable legislation affecting

both agents and companies. The Nominations Committee recommended the election of G. D. Markham, of St. Louis, as president to succeed C. H. Woodworth, who declined to accept re-election.

Conditions in each State were discussed. W. S. Fuss, of West Virginia, said that his State was in need of a resident agent law. W. H. Mandeville said the New-York association had increased 23 per cent in the last year. The loss per cent in New-York had been large. A. L. Worthington, of New-Jersey, spoke favorably of the insurance conditions in his State. A. W. Neill, president of the Ohio association, spoke in favor of the scheme in vogue in Ohio of having a salaried fire marshal, who is a State or county officer, to investigate fires, just as the coroner investigates sudden deaths and whose report is a part of the court

records. A motion was adopted to increase the number of vice-presidents to eleven, and the report of the Committee on Nominations was adopted as fol-

President—George D. Markham, of St. Louis.
Vice-presidents—Thomas H. Geer, of Cleveland;
W. P. Patillo, of Atlanta; John C. North, of New-Haven; F. H. Wagner, of Minneapolis; A. H. Rob-inson, of Louisville; William L. Stiles, of San Antonio, Tex.; H. D. Goodale, of Watertown, N. Y.; E. J. Tapping, of Milwaukee; Walter J. Ball, of Tacoma, Wash.; B. W. Childrey, of Norfolk, Va., and H. E. Palmer, of Omaha.
Secretary and treasurer—Frank F. Holmes, of Chicago.

Chairman of the Executive Committee Charles Whitney, of Chicago. P. Whitney, of Chicago.
Chairman of the Grievance Committee—Merwin Jackson, of Toledo.
Chairman of the Committee on Legislation—Meyer Cohen, of Washington, D. C. Chairman of the Committee on Organization—H.
M. Pinkham, of Portland, Me.

ALLEGED AKRON RIOTERS ARRESTED.

TWELVE MEN IN CUSTODY-PRECAUTIONS AGAINST OUTBREAK.

Akron. Ohio. Sept. 1 .- The authorities of this city have finally begun making arrests of persons alleged to have taken part in the riot of last week. Twelve men were taken into custody in course of the night and locked up, charged with rioting. A squad of police guarded the jail throughout the night, and Company F. Ohio National Guard, was held in its armory to suppress any possible trouble arising as a result of the arrests. All of those arrested are workingmen residing in this city, and their names are John Lacey, Sandy Koppard, Charles Timmerman, Low Neigh. John Mann, Olaf Roose, John Ring. Peter Spellman, David Spellman, Norman Breckinridge, William Averill and Arthur Sprague.

When arraigned in court to-day the prisoners an pleaded not gulity except Low Neigh. He admitted having assaulted the jailer, Washer, and his hearing was set for next Thursday.

In all the other cases bond was fixed at \$10,000. The following waived examination and were bound over to the Grand Jury: Charles Timmerman, Norman Breckinridge, John Lacey and David Spellman. The others will have a hearing in the police court on Thursday. A small crowd gathered about the city building when the prisoners were arraigned, but there was no trouble of any kind.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AT WALDORF.

MAN ACCUSED OF STRIKING DETECTIVE HELD-HIS WIFE MAKES A COMPLAINT.

A man saying he was Edward B. Ward, thirty years old, of No. 257 West Thirty-sixth-st., having a law office at No. 71 Broadway, was arrested on Friday night at the Waldorf-Astoria for striking Detective Schuyler West. Ward went into the hotel and a cashier told him that a \$5 check which he had cashed for Ward a few days ago had been returned marked "N. G." Ward gave him the \$5 and then walked to the entrance with Detective Lehman. Ward was angry at Detective West for supposed wrongs, and when he met West he sailed into him with both hands, knocking him down. Ward was finally arrested and taken to the West

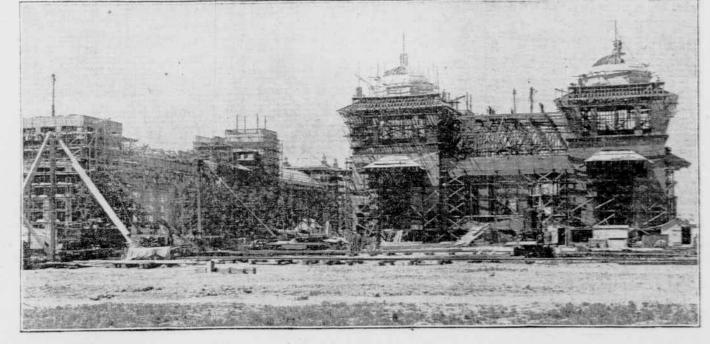
Ward was finally arrested and taken to the west. Thirtieth-st. station.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Magistrate Olmsted adjourned the case until September 4. Ward was held in \$500 bail.

A warrant for Ward that was obtained by his wife in the West Side Court charging abandonment was filed in Jefferson Market Prison against him. Detective Lehman stated that the prisoner's name was Burpee and not Ward. It is also said that he is not a lawyer, but is employed by a firm of corporation lawyers.

ration lawyers. SLAPPED A DETECTIVE'S FACE.

Detective Glennon, of the West Thirtieth-st, station, saw two young women walking up Broadway,



MACHINERY AND ELECTRICITY BUILDINGS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO.

shipped to England to be sold there in open mar-

London is the great fur market of the world. It is a fact that a great many American furs are first shipped to the English capital and then bought and brought back by American buyers, London has become the world's market because its situation is most convenient to the great fur consuming countries of Russia, Germany, Norway and Sweden. The furs are sold at auction by commission houses, some of which have grown to vast proportions. The firm of Lampson & Co., founded by an American, Curtis M. Lampson, who was afterward knighted by the Queen, handles three-fourths of all the furs of the world. The agent of fourths of all the furs of the world. The agent of this house in this city is Alfred Frazier, of No. 50 Wall-st. The Hudson Bay Company also does an extensive business. It still has its forts in Canada for the collection of skins, and is its own selling agent. The company sorts and sells its skins according to catalogue in open market. There has been an agitation several times to establish a fur market in this city, but the force of custom and the preponderance of the English trade have proved too formidable, and the price of furs is still regulated by the London sales. When brought to the manufacturers the nelts usually have been merely stretched and dried, or possibly a solution of alum has been applied to the raw, flesh side. When ready to be dressed for the making of muffs or collars or overcoats the skins are treated to a preparation of rancid butter, and then worked over by a trampling pair of bare feet until the pelt is softened. It is then scraped carefully on the flesh side until all the cellular tissue has been removed, after which the grease is extracted by another trampling with a fine sawdust of mahogany, lignum vita or some other hard wood. After the skins have been beaten for some time and the hair combed out they are ready to be cut up in various patterns for manufacturing purposes. this house in this city is Alfred Frazier, of No.

yellow color to her almond hued cheeks. The Irish not to be outdone, dived down into his pocker brought out a glass marble of many colors to he presented with no little ceremony. The sirl noticed that the boys admired the green little girl noticed that the boys admired the green silk that was braided into her miniature queue, and after the inborn Chinese fashion of promptly pre-senting friends with anything that is admired she unbraided it and divided it between them. At last she pointed down the street to indicate that she must go home. The three crawled out from under the truck. Each boy took a tiny brown hand and led her off toward the Chinese quarter.

BUILDER CHARGED WITH PERJURY. Albert M. Chayon, thirty-three years old, who

is a builder, of No. 28 West One-hundredand-sixteenth-st., was arrested by Central Office of perjury. Ohayon is a professional bondsman, and in the last two months has given bonds for seven people, and in the last month four of the tonds have been declared forfeited. He was the bondsman for William Management Detectives Cuff and Fogarty yesterday on a charge bondsman for William McNutt and George Neil, who were arrested on June 25 for wire tapping. Nell and McNutt were bailed out in Jefferson Market Court in \$1,000 each, and in Nell's case

Ohayon gave as security the property at No. 142 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st., which he swore he owned and said was valued at \$30,000. The Title Guarantee Company says that he has

The Title Guarantee Company says that he has gone bail for a number of others on the same property, and that he does not, and never did, own a cent in the property. After Ohayon had been arrested he requested that he be allowed to keep an appointment with Neil at Forty-second-st. and Broadway, and he was taken there by the detectives. When Neil appeared he was at once arrested, as his bail was forfeited. Both men were sent to the Tomba.

between Fortieth and Forty-first sts., on Friday night and told them to go home. The women resented his remark and one of them slapped him a resounding whack on the cheek. He then arrested them. The girl who slapped him said she was Belle Brown, twenty-two years old, of Saratoga, and a guest at the Delavan House. The other said she was Olive Haskell, seventeen years old, also of Saratoga. In Jefferson Market Court yesterday the women told Magistrate Olmsted that they had been here only a few days and were soon to secure theatrical positions. They were promptly discharged.

CHEMIST ARRESTED IN DAMAGE SUIT. As the result of a suit for \$10,000 damages for aleged slander brought against him by Orrel A. Parker, Thomas Perry Lippitt, a chemist, has been arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering. The order of arrest was issued by Justice McAdam, of the Supreme Court. Ball was fixed at \$1,500, which was furnished by Lippitt yesterday.

Parker is a lawyer, and both he and Lippitt have been interested in Porto Rican enterprises. According to Parker's complaint, while in Ponce, Porto Rice, on May 1 last, Lippitt, in the presence of many persons, made the statement that he (Parker) had \$10,000 which had been put up by the Porto Rico Phosphate Company. This money, Lippitt is alleged to have said, was kept by the Parker asserts that he is well known in business

nd financial circles, and that the statement of Lippitt hurt him. He therefore instituted the damage proceedings which resulted in Lippitt's ar-

ACTION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. EVOLUTION OF SIXTH-AVE.

THE CHANGE FROM A RESIDENTIAL TO A MERCANTILE DISTRICT.

The women shopgoers who have diverted their attention for several summer weeks to golf or yachting or to peasants' balls are now beginn return to the bustling scenes of city drygoods stores and millinery shops. There are, of course, a ousand and one things to buy. The children have worn and torn their clothes from journeys over rocks after softshell crabs, their shoes have had a daily soaking in salt water for the last month, and before the little ones can again go out for a walk with "papa and mamma" next Sunday afternoon they must be reclothed, rehatted and reshod. The older folk, too, cannot escape the requisi There are theatre parties and dinners and an occasional Sunday sermon in the course of the com ing winter, and the father or mother cannot well

evade the demands of fashion. There are accordingly now appearing in creasing numbers among the shopgoing crowds brown skinned and bright eyed women, who have just returned to the city and are out in quest of bargains. Others have returned only for a week or two preparatory to a final outing in the mountains, and they have a great deal to buy and want to buy quickly.

It was in anticipation of this tide of fall trade that some of the great stores in Sixth-ave, that are making additions to their establishments have planned to have their new quarters ready for returning patrons. It is also for this reason that those firms which intend entirely to replace their old stores with new and larger buildings are erecting the new structures in sections and completing the buildings one section at a time. As an illustration, both Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, in Sixth-ave., between Nineteenth and Twentieth sts., and Adams & Co., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts., are now rapidly pushing forward to completion large rear sections, into which they expect to move by the middle of this month and thus permit the tearing down of the old fronts

n Sixth-ave, without any check to their business. As has been published in The Tribune, the new store of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson is to have a ground area of 50,600 square feet, a frontage of 300 feet in the avenue and a depth of 253 feet in the street. It is to be eight stories high, and will cost about \$1,500,000. The first section, which has been built in the rear, is almost finished. It is con-structed of white stone, with an ornate cornice near the roof.

he roof. The new store of Adams & Co. is of white pres From the first state of Adams & Co. is of white pressed brick, and will be seven stories high. Its ground area is about 40,000 square feet. Delemus & Cordes, the architects, say that the rear section, which is 75x200 feet, will be ready for occupancy on the 15th inst.

Another improvement, which shows how ruthlessly commerce is encroaching upon the residential

ly commerce is encroaching upon the resident district on either side of the avenue, is the ren vation of the southeast corner of Seventeenth-s and Sixth-ave. Here four dwelling houses in the rear, facing in the cross street, are being turned into stores, all of which are to be joined upon on great floor with the Sixth-ave, store. The groun area of the renovated structure will be 13,00 square feet. F. W. Woolworth & Co. are to occupy the store.

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From these improvements and still others which are contemplated by other merchants it is seen that this district of the city is to be uniformly built up with huge retail houses exceeding in size the greatest stores of London or Paris. The development of Sixth-ave as a great retail centre has gone on apace ever since this line of business was diverted hither from lower Broadway.

Among the improvements which are spoken of as inevitable within the next few years is the enlargement of Ehrich Brothers H. O'Neill & Co. and Altman & Co. The latter built in 1896 a large addition to their store in the rear, which was built of hrown stone. It is said to be a question of only a short time when the front part, which is lower and built of brick, will be replaced by a building in more complete harmony with the rear part.

Thus the development of Sixth-ave between Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth sts. has been first dwelling houses, with small retail stores on the first floor; then, mercantile houses where the upper floors were used for commercial purposes; third, the big store which resulted from many smaller stores being thrown into one, as in the case of Macy's, and, finally, the tearing down of all the old and smaller buildings and the erection of one great structure occupying the whole block front, as has been done in the Big Store' now occupied by the Siegel-Cooper Company.

The evolution of Sixth-ave, as a retail shopping district has been greatly accelerated by the elevated railroad, which, has, anallied the residents. When arraigned in court to-day the prisoners all

by the Siegel-Cooper Company.

The evolution of Sixth-ave, as a retail shopping district has been greatly accelerated by the elevated railroad, which has enabled the residents of upper Harlem by means of late morning express trains to reach this part of the city in a comparatively short time.

trains to reach this part of the city in a comparatively short time.

"Thirty years ago," said one merchant who has been identified with the drygoods business for the last half century—'why, thirty years ago all these stores were down in Broadway below Tenthst. When Stewart's big store was built between Ninth and Tenth ats, now occupied by Wanamaker, everybody said the move was altogether too bold and the store was too far north. But the great development of the wholesale mercantlish trade has now pushed the retail stores far to the northward of this district. These stores also were attracted uptown by the uptown tendency of residential improvement."

THE WALLED CITY OF KANO.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A MIDAFRICAN

From The London Express

From The London Express.

The Rev. I. A. E. Richardson, a member of the expedition that Bishop Tugweil led into the heart of Africa, is now in England, and has been interviewed by a Reuter's representative.

The journey seems to have been full of incident, and Mr. Richardson's description of the town of Kano, "six hundred miles in the heart of Africa and known to all Hausas as the centre of the world, is most interesting.

"As in all other Hausas towns, there was nothing to be seen from without," he says, "save the bare exterior of a great wall forty feet high, its sinuous summit standing out red and clear against the deep blue say. The length of the wall, with its round shaped turrets, seemed almost interminable, stretching out a mile or two on each side of the city gates. Reund this is a moat eight feet deep.

"We rode up the steep pathway which led over the moat to the city gate and entered a strong tower, which protected the massive wooden door, well covered with strips of iron. Two huge beams of wood rested against the wall. These are nightly propped against the door to prevent entrance into the city, for Kano's gate have neither lock nor key.

"From within the city we were able to observe."

the city, to key.

"From within the city we were able to observe that the walls were enormously thick at their base, but thinned off to the breadth of a foot near the

that the wails were enormously inject at their base, but thinned off to the breadth of a foot near the top.

"Not a house was visible. Nothing was to be seen but field upon field of cultivated land, upon which the people rely for food in the event of a protracted siege. With much ceremony we were escorted to our house, which lay two miles away. We passed the celebrated rock the Dala Rock, supposed to contain gold, of which some fable exists that the day the white man extracts the gold, that day the kingdom of Kano shall perish.

"The houses are splendidly made, although mud is the only material used there for building purposes, and timber is exceedingly scarce. But do not picture a mass of mud houses, huddled together, filthy and unsanitary. Far from it, the houses line broad thoroughfares.

"No important house lacks shade trees flourishing in the courtyard, and thus the town has the appearance of a big, beautiful garden, the red mud standing out in striking contrast against the green foldage.

"The market is enormous. There are many mar-

in the courtyard, and thus the town has the appearance of a big, beautiful garden, the red mud standing out in striking contrast against the green foliage.

"The market is enormous. There are many markets, as may well be imagined, in a city of some hundred thousand inhabitants, but the great market is one of the wonders of the world. Almost anything can be bought there-sugar, one shilling per pound; cotton, cloth, leather, needles, crockery, tinware dyes, lime, charcoal, meat, slaves, camels, horses, food of every variety, including tematoes, wheat (which is srown near Kano), taimed gazelles and hyenas wildrats, birds, anything and everything.

"The money of the country is still the cowry shells, of which the King sent us four hundred thousand as a present, but the Maria Theresa dollar is taken, and the sreat men gladly buy up any quantity of gold and silver coins, for the Hausa is an adept at working in silver and gold, and is as proud as he is skilful. Moreover, he smelts his own ore, and works up his native from in wondrous shapes.

"The city has thirteen gates (which are always closed at sunset), and is some twelve or fourteen miles in circumference. On the whole, it lies four square, but some of the walls are a little integular."

Describing the interview with the King. Mr. Richardson said: "We received elaborate instructions as to what we were to do in the presence of the King. We must remove our shoes and stocking, must not stand in his presence, and must hold our heads on the floor for six hours. A terrific din, caused by the firing of guns, the beating of innumerable drums and the blast of penetrating three noted trumpets, revealed our proximity to the palace.

"We then had to wait for three hours in a mudituit the Ring should deign to see us, but at last a messenger came to take us into the royal presence. The streets round the palace were thronged with people, and the din was incessant.

"Then a low murmur arose, a pathway was suddenly cut, and a magnificent warrior pranced up and drew rein at our fe

"At the far end, on a rich red dais, was seated the King, wearing a black rawni, which covered everything but his eyes. He is said to be about thirty years of age, and to be quite white, but he is more probably copper colored. Round the King were seated his courtiers, in compact rows, attired in magnificent costumes of green, red and other has

htes.
"We were seated on the mud floor, and behind to stood an official, probably the court juster, whose sole business seemed to be to punctuate our conversation with shouts of Zasi, Zaki, meaning Lion, it is a curious fact that most of the kings in the Central Soudan have court justers."